
ISSUE REVIEW

Fiscal Services Division

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State Authorities

ISSUE

This *Issue Review* provides a summary of the history, purposes, and special powers of three authorities established in Iowa.

CODE AUTHORITY

Iowa Code chapter [15](#) — Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA)

Iowa Code chapter [16](#) — Iowa Finance Authority (IFA)

Iowa Code chapter [99G](#) — Iowa Lottery Authority (ILA)

BACKGROUND

A number of entities have been established by the State as “authorities.” Authorities are granted special powers that State agencies do not have. The Iowa Code defines an “authority” as a body with independent power to issue and sell bonds.¹ While there are other entities defined as authorities, the three addressed in this *Issue Review* are responsible for managing State programs.

While each authority is granted powers specifically related to its mission, the General Assembly has focused on the following powers:

- Issuing debt in the form of bonds and notes.
- Acquiring, holding, improving, mortgaging, leasing, and disposing of real and personal property.
- Exempting certain employees from the provisions of Iowa Code chapter [8A](#) (Department of Administrative Services (DAS)) and Iowa Code chapter [20](#) (Public Employment Relations (Collective Bargaining)) and permitting latitude in the employment and compensation of specified employees.
- Flexibility related to bidding, procurement, budgeting, and administrative rules.
- Authorizing the creation of nonprofit corporations.
- Holding specified information as confidential.

Authorities were created to operate in an entrepreneurial and businesslike manner. The authorities do this by means of collaboration between government and the private sector and the exercise of powers typically exercised by private enterprises engaged in business pursuits. The State’s authorities have been granted powers that allow flexibility and quick action in performance of their duties.

¹ Iowa Code sections [7E.4\(1\)](#) and [12.30\(a\)](#).

The following three authorities have been established for the following purposes:

Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA)

The IEDA was created in 2011 ([House File 590](#), Economic Development Agencies and Programs Act) as a public instrumentality and agency of the State to exercise public and essential governmental functions, to undertake programs that implement economic development policy in the State, and to undertake certain finance programs. The IEDA is the successor entity of the Economic Development Board and the Department of Economic Development (DED). The DED was established in 1986 pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [15](#) and was the successor entity for programs and powers previously delegated to the Iowa Development Commission and the Office for Planning and Programming. All duties, responsibilities, and obligations of the former Department were assumed by the IEDA.

The IEDA's mission is to strengthen economic and community vitality by building partnerships and leveraging resources to make Iowa the choice for people and business. The IEDA's primary responsibilities are incenting businesses to locate or expand in Iowa; marketing Iowa to businesses and tourists; local government and service coordination; providing exporting assistance; small business, job training, and entrepreneurial assistance; and community development through multiple federal and State programs, including Community Development Block Grant administration, tax credit programs, and the Iowa Downtown Resource Center. The current duties and responsibilities of the IEDA are specified primarily in Iowa Code chapters [15](#), [15A](#), [15B](#), [15C](#), [15E](#), [15F](#), [15J](#), [403](#), and [404A](#).

Major changes from the DED to the IEDA include:

- The IEDA's Board consists of 11 voting members. The DED Board consisted of 15 voting members.
- The IEDA is directed to form a private, nonprofit corporation, the Iowa Innovation Corporation, for receiving and disbursing funds from public or private sources to further the overall development and economic well-being of the State.
- The Corporation has duties, including consulting with the Iowa Innovation Council and, pursuant to a contract, the IEDA may delegate certain functions to the Corporation. The compensation for all services will be at fair market value.
- The Director of the IEDA must classify and fix the compensation of identified key personnel outside of the current employee classification system. The Director cannot designate more than five employees as key personnel.

Since January 2011, the IEDA has assisted 376 projects using the programs and funds authorized by the Iowa Legislature. From January 2011 through June 2017, the IEDA Board awarded \$66.0 million in direct financial assistance and \$563.0 million in tax credits. These incentives are intended to bring projects to Iowa that are expected to result in 57,319 direct, indirect, and induced jobs and \$14.300 billion in capital investment for Iowa's economy. These awards help companies of all sizes relocating to or expanding in communities around Iowa, from the most rural counties to Iowa's largest cities. **Attachment B** is a report that displays the 25 programs for which the IEDA has provided funding. The report covers projects awarded since FY 2003 and includes projects funded in FY 2017. A total of almost 1,200 projects have been awarded direct financial assistance, totaling over \$343.3 million. The estimated total project costs at completion are estimated to be over \$17.004 billion and are estimated to include over 72,000 jobs.

The IEDA, as noted on **Attachment A1**, utilized 98.6 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions during FY 2018. This is a decrease of 13.8 FTE positions (12.3%) compared to FY 2015. At the same time, salaries and benefits decreased by \$118,000 (1.1%).

Iowa Lottery Authority (ILA)

The ILA was first created as a public authority and instrumentality of the State during the 2003 Legislative Session with the enactment of [SF 453](#) (State and Local Government Financial and Regulatory Matter — Miscellaneous Provision Act). However, the ILA is not a State agency. The duties and responsibilities of the ILA are specified in Iowa Code chapter [99G](#).

The ILA develops and implements strategies to increase State gross revenue and develops and implements controls to increase net revenue. This includes managing activities affecting the entire Lottery, such as personnel and budget matters, training new staff, accounting and data processing, purchasing technology and supplies, and providing other various services. In addition, the ILA also sets Lottery goals and objectives and makes the final determination on games, prizes, and marketing programs to uphold the Lottery's current practices.

The ILA also prioritizes the modernization of the Lottery's various products, including scratch tickets. The ILA is responsible for developing, marketing, and implementing Lottery products to encourage sales. This includes developing advertising strategies and campaigns, promotional programs, developing and maintaining a motivated and trained sales force, product development through researching consumer needs and preferences, and maintaining a network of retailers to sell Lottery products. The ILA also tracks the volume of ticket sales and reviews statistical reports of regional data and sales trends to achieve optimum sales. [House File 2146](#) (Lottery Self-Service Kiosks Act), enacted in March 2016, authorized the ILA to purchase new self-service kiosks to dispense lottery tickets and related products. The ILA designs and implements security policies and procedures affecting computer systems, facilities, and Lottery and vendor personnel, and provides product control.

Lottery revenues are used for salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes for the administration and operation of Lottery games. The Lottery Fund budget for the ILA does not require any action on the part of the General Assembly. Beginning in FY 2006, Lottery Operations are included in the overall budget for the Lottery Fund.

The ILA, as noted on **Attachment A3**, utilized 106.8 FTE positions during FY 2018. This is a decrease of 2.0 FTE positions (1.8%) compared to FY 2015. At the same time, salaries and benefits increased by \$562,000 (5.9%).

Table 1 displays the ILA annual figures for sales, prizes to players, and proceeds to State causes from fiscal year 2004, the first year of the ILA's existence, through fiscal year 2018, the State's latest complete financial year.

Table 1
Lottery Sales, Proceeds, and Prizes

Fiscal Year	Sales	Proceeds to State Causes	% of Sales	Prizes	% of Sales	Operational Costs	% of Sales
2004	\$208,535,200	\$55,791,763	26.8%	\$114,456,963	54.9%	\$40,606,995	19.5%
2005	210,669,212	51,094,109	24.3%	113,455,673	53.9%	45,914,605	21.8%
2006	339,519,523	80,875,796	23.8%	122,258,603	36.0%	137,037,956	40.4%
2007	235,078,910	58,150,437	24.7%	133,356,860	56.7%	43,705,717	18.6%
2008	249,217,468	56,546,118	22.7%	144,669,575	58.0%	47,331,940	19.0%
2009	243,337,101	60,553,306	24.9%	138,425,341	56.9%	46,053,825	18.9%
2010	256,255,637	57,907,066	22.6%	150,453,787	58.7%	48,451,865	18.9%
2011	271,391,047	68,001,753	25.1%	158,961,978	58.6%	44,692,884	16.5%
2012	310,851,725	78,731,949	25.3%	182,442,447	58.7%	48,949,688	15.7%
2013	339,251,420	84,890,729	25.0%	200,801,768	59.2%	52,564,155	15.5%
2014	314,055,429	73,972,114	23.6%	186,948,985	59.5%	50,055,106	15.9%
2015	324,767,416	74,517,068	22.9%	196,882,289	60.6%	51,525,948	15.9%
2016	366,910,923	88,024,619	24.0%	221,767,401	60.4%	56,623,434	15.4%
2017	352,242,810	80,774,727	22.9%	215,620,567	61.2%	55,525,861	15.8%
2018	370,956,887	87,096,200	23.5%	227,491,072	61.3%	57,750,323	15.6%

Since the Lottery Authority's inception on July 1, 2003, its annual sales have increased. The FY 2004 sales were \$208.5 million and increased to \$371.0 million for FY 2018. Proceeds to State causes have increased from the \$55.8 million in FY 2004 to \$87.1 million in FY 2018. Likewise, prizes to players and lottery sales commissions to local businesses across the State have increased to record high levels.

Iowa Finance Authority (IFA)

The Iowa Housing Finance Authority was created in 1975 as a public instrumentality and agency of the State, and was renamed the IFA in 1985. The original mission of the IFA was to undertake programs that assist in the attainment of qualified housing by encouraging the investment of private capital and stimulating the construction and rehabilitation of adequate housing using public financing. In January of 2018, Governor Kim Reynolds appointed the Director of the IEDA, Debi Durham, to also serve as the Director of the IFA.

Since its creation, the IFA's responsibilities have been expanded through statute. In addition to administering programs that address housing needs, the IFA also issues tax-exempt bonds to finance various infrastructure projects and economic development activities. Also, the IFA's Title Guaranty Division was established in 1985 as the State mechanism for guaranteeing title to real property.

The powers of the IFA are vested in a nine-member Board. The Title Guaranty Division has a separate five-member Advisory Board. Members of both Boards are appointed to staggered six-year terms. The IFA has an Executive Director who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The obligations of the IFA do not constitute general obligations of the State. The IFA also has an Iowa Agricultural Development Division.

The powers and constitutionality of the IFA were decided in [Grubb v. Iowa Housing Finance Authority](#), 255 N.W.2d 89 (Iowa, 1977). Article VII, Section 2 of the Iowa Constitution prohibits the State from issuing debt in excess of \$250,000 without a referendum of the people. As time progressed, it became essential that there be a mechanism for issuing debt, via the sale of bonds, to enable Iowa to participate in various federal housing programs. In the mid-1970s, the State needed an entity that could work on the State's behalf and be accountable to the State, yet not be considered an agency of the State under the Constitution. The IFA was created as an entity that is sufficiently distinct from the State in order to issue debt, but still have enough of a nexus to the State that it could participate on the State's behalf in federal programs. Because of the importance of the issue and the uniqueness of the construct, [Grubb](#) was filed and litigated through the Iowa Supreme Court. In [Grubb](#), the court held that the Legislature had successfully created an entity sufficiently distinct from the State to avoid a violation of Article VII, Section 2 of the Iowa Constitution. The court stated that IFA is a "corporate entity, separate and distinct from the state."

The IFA's ability to sell tax-exempt bonds has made low-interest-rate financing possible for multiple programs that has translated into savings for Iowa citizens and taxpayers.

The IFA issues bonds to fund its first-time homebuyer program (FirstHome), Beginning Farmer Loan Program, the State Revolving Fund for water and wastewater infrastructure and, on a pass-through basis, for small manufacturing facilities, solid waste projects, facilities for nonprofit corporations, and the construction of affordable multifamily housing. A brief description of these programs and their impact on Iowans is below.

FirstHome: The IFA's Program offering low-interest mortgages for first-time homebuyers, FirstHome, is funded with tax-exempt bonds. FirstHome provides affordable mortgages through participating lenders to Iowans with low to moderate incomes. The lower interest cost of tax-exempt bonds allows the IFA to keep mortgage interest rates low for Iowans. Also, the IFA's programs allow for down payments of 3.0% rather than the usual 20.0% for traditional mortgages. Not having a down payment is often the major barrier to homeownership. The IFA offers a \$2,500 grant for down payment assistance which is funded with tax-exempt bonds, enabling more Iowans to be able to own their own homes. Homebuyers work with their local lenders to originate these mortgages. Since 2009, the IFA has issued over \$650.0 million in mortgage revenue bonds and helped over 6,500 Iowans become homeowners. From January 1, 2012, to June 30, 2018, FirstHome (primarily bond funded) has provided loans totaling \$445.8 million to 4,824 first-time homebuyers. Nearly 3,900 of these same borrowers also received \$9.8 million in grants for closing costs and down payment assistance. If the IFA did not have the ability to borrow funds through bonding, a fraction of these accomplishments would have been made.

State Revolving Fund (SRF): The IFA jointly administers the SRF with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Program provides low-interest loans for municipal drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. The IFA issues bonds to leverage the federal capitalization grants. Since its inception, the SRF has loaned more than \$3.000 billion to over 600 communities for improvements to drinking water and wastewater facilities. The current interest rate of 1.75% for 20-year SRF loans is significantly below current market interest rates, resulting in substantial savings for Iowa ratepayers on their monthly water and sewer bills. Through the issuance of bonds, the Iowa SRF Program has been able to leverage the federal funds received by over 300.0%. In FY 2018, SRF closed over \$280.0 million in loans.

Beginning Farmer Loans: These low-interest loans going to farmers to purchase land or equipment are funded with tax-exempt bonds. The bonds are purchased by local banks to finance low-interest loans to their beginning farmer customers. Since the Beginning Farmer Loan Program began in 1980, over \$500.0 million in bonds have been issued for over 4,000 loans to purchase more than 400,000 acres in Iowa.

Multifamily Housing: The IFA also issues bonds on behalf of developers constructing affordable multifamily housing. These are apartment projects that are required to rent units to lowans earning no more than 60.0% of area median income. There are also restrictions on the amount of rent that can be charged. Since 2015, the IFA has issued over \$140.0 million in bonds for 10 multifamily projects, creating or preserving over 1,400 units for lower income lowans.

Other Private Activity Bonds: The IFA acts as the issuer of tax-exempt bonds for other eligible projects in Iowa. These projects are varied and wide ranging. Tax-exempt bonds are used by nonprofit colleges, hospitals, nursing homes, and schools as well as small manufacturing companies and facilities that manage or reuse solid waste. These bonds can also be issued by cities and counties, but with the IFA's statewide jurisdiction, it saves these projects both time and money by having the IFA as the issuer. Some recent examples include:

- ReConserve — construction of a facility to convert food waste into a livestock feed ingredient in Cedar Rapids.
- Creekside Senior Housing — construction of three nursing home buildings in Grundy Center.
- Coe College — renovation and expansion of existing facilities.
- Shenandoah Medical Facility — construction of a new medical facility and renovation of the current facility.

The IFA, as noted on **Attachment A2**, utilized 90.8 FTE positions during FY 2018. This is a decrease of 1.2 FTE positions (1.3%) compared to FY 2015. At the same time, salaries and benefits increased by \$815,000 (8.4%).

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE AUTHORITIES

The more notable special powers of the three authorities are noted in **Table 2**.

Powers	IEDA	ILA	IFA
Acquire Property	X	X	X
Issue Debt	X	X	X
Exempt Employees	X	X	X
Budget Flexibility		X	X
Create Nonprofit	X		
Bidding and Procurement	X	X	X
Accept Gifts	X		
Keep Information Confidential	X	X	
Enter Agreements and Contracts	X	X	
Notwithstanding Administrative Rules	X		
Subpoena Witnesses and Records		X	
Create Funds	X		X

APPLICATION OF SPECIAL POWERS

While the powers granted to the authorities provide for flexibility, not all of the powers have been utilized.

Acquire Property

- The IEDA has not utilized the power granted related to acquiring property.²
- The ILA utilizes the flexibility granted related to borrowing, acquiring real property, bidding, and procurement.³ The ILA has used the bidding and procurement power to acquire special prizes like vacation packages. The ILA has twice utilized its borrowing authority: once in 2004 by issuing revenue bonds to purchase a headquarters building and vending machines to dispense lottery tickets, and then in 2014 by utilizing short-term financing to purchase its current headquarters location in Clive. Both financing decisions were approved by the Executive Council and the ILA's Board.
- The IFA has utilized the flexibility granted related to the acquisition and disposal of property.⁴ The IFA has programs that loan funds to build or rehabilitate properties for rental housing and occupant-owned single-family housing. The ability to enforce those loan repayments or restrictions through foreclosure is essential. The IFA has occasionally received properties back due to failure to comply with the loans. The IFA has then sold the properties, in most cases to nonprofits.

² Iowa Code sections [15.106A\(1\)\(f\)](#), [15.106A\(1\)\(l\)](#), and [15.106A\(3\)](#).

³ Iowa Code sections [99G.21\(2\)\(h\)](#), [99G.21\(3\)](#), [99G.23](#), [99G.37](#), and [99G.38](#).

⁴ Iowa Code sections [16.5\(1\)\(g\)](#), [16.5\(1\)\(q\)](#), [16.5\(2\)](#), and [16.103](#).

Issue Debt

- The IEDA has not utilized the power granted to the IEDA related to issuing of debt.⁵
- The IFA has utilized the powers granted to the IFA related to issuing of debt.⁶ The IFA issues bonds to fund its first-time homebuyer program (FirstHome), the Beginning Farmer Loan Program, the State Revolving Fund for water and wastewater infrastructure, small manufacturing facilities, solid waste projects, facilities for nonprofit corporations, and the construction of affordable multifamily housing. The IFA issues negotiable bonds and notes in principal amounts as are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of the IFA's corporate purposes, to pay interest on its bonds and notes, to establish reserves to secure its bonds and notes, and for all other expenditures of the IFA necessary or convenient to carry out the IFA's purposes and powers. Bonds and notes issued by the IFA are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the IFA, and as provided in the agreement with bondholders or noteholders pledging any particular moneys, assets, or revenue.⁷

Exempt Employees

- The IEDA has not utilized the power granted that authorizes the IEDA Director to employ personnel as necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the IEDA.⁸ The IEDA continues to have staffing authorized by the General Assembly.
- The ILA has identified eight key personnel, not including the CEO, that are exempt from the State merit system.⁹ This allows latitude in the employment and compensation of key personnel.
- The IFA has not utilized the power granted to the IFA related to staffing and compensation of employees.¹⁰ The IFA has chosen to keep employees under the State system. The IFA's positions are created under the State system for job classifications and pay ranges. The IFA utilizes the services of the Department of Administrative Services to pay employees with a State Warrant, provide health insurance coverage, and manage the accrual of vacation and sick leave.

Budget Flexibility

The ILA uses the budgeting flexibility by submitting the operational budget for informational purposes only and making adjustments as needed with the approval of the ILA Board.¹¹ This has allowed the IFA to move quickly as the market changes for lottery games.

Create Nonprofit

The IEDA has utilized the power to establish a nonprofit by establishing the Iowa Innovation Corporation¹² and the Corporation accepts funds from public and private entities¹³ to support the activities of the nonprofit to further business activity in the State. The IEDA established the Iowa Innovation Corporation as a nonprofit corporation organized under Iowa Code chapter [504](#) and exempt from taxation. The Corporation currently has three employees and is recruiting to fill three other positions. The Corporation was established for the purpose of receiving and

⁵ Iowa Code section [15.106D](#).

⁶ Iowa Code sections [16.5\(1\)\(a\)](#), [16.26](#), and [16.177\(4\)\(b\)](#).

⁷ Iowa Code section [16.26](#).

⁸ Iowa Code section [15.106C](#).

⁹ Iowa Code sections [99G.5](#) and [99G.10](#).

¹⁰ Iowa Code sections [16.2A](#), [16.2B](#), and [16.6\(2\)](#).

¹¹ Iowa Code section [99G.40](#).

¹² Iowa Code section [15.107](#).

¹³ Iowa Code section [15.106A](#).

disbursing funds from public or private sources to further the overall development and economic well-being of the State. The Corporation collaborates with the IEDA. The Corporation is not an agency, department, or administrative unit of the State. The Corporation does not receive appropriations from the General Assembly. The Corporation is not required to comply with any requirements that apply to a State agency, department, or administrative unit and does not exercise any sovereign power of the State. The Corporation does not have authority to pledge the credit of the State, and the State is not liable for the debts or obligations of the Corporation. All debts and obligations of the Corporation are payable solely from the Corporation's funds.

Bidding and Procurement

- The IEDA also utilizes the flexibility granted related to bidding and procurement.¹⁴ The IEDA and all contracts made by the IEDA are exempt from the provisions and requirements of all laws or rules of the State that require competitive bids in connection with the letting of contracts. However, the majority of the contracts are bid in compliance with the DAS procurement rules. In some cases, when the IEDA needs to operate at a greater speed to keep up with the speed of business, the IEDA follows the DAS rules generally, but on a shortened schedule.
- The IFA has utilized the flexibility granted related to bidding and procurement.¹⁵
- The IFA, by rule, adopts procedures relating to competitive bidding, including the identification of those circumstances under which competitive bidding by the IFA is to be required. In any bidding process, the IFA can administer its own bidding and procurement process or can utilize the services of the DAS or any other agency. The IFA manages very technical and specific federal programs that require specialized expertise in the legal and data fields. Most times there are very few firms that are able to provide the expert guidance that is required. For example, the IFA utilizes the Institute for Community Alliances to performance data collection and analysis of people who are experiencing homelessness. The federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) agency requires a certified Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) provider to perform the tasks, and the Institute for Community Alliances is the only firm in Iowa that is certified.¹⁶

Keep Information Confidential

- All information contained in an application for financial assistance submitted to the IEDA is to remain confidential while the IEDA is reviewing the application, processing requests for confidentiality, negotiating with the applicant, and preparing the application for consideration by the Director or the Board. After the IEDA has considered a request for confidentiality, any information not deemed confidential is to be made publicly available. Any information deemed confidential by the IEDA is to also be kept confidential during and following administration of a contract executed pursuant to a successful application. Information deemed confidential may be treated as such for as long as the IEDA deems necessary to protect an applicant's competitive position, and the confidential treatment of the information applies whether the IEDA is in possession of the information or whether the information has been sent to off-site storage or to the State Archivist.¹⁷
- The ILA maintains the confidentiality of specified records as authorized¹⁸ to protect proprietary interests and to maintain the security of the Lottery.

¹⁴ Iowa Code sections [15.106A](#)(1) and [15.106B](#)(2)(d)(4).

¹⁵ Iowa Code section [16.5](#)(1)(f).

¹⁶ Iowa Code section [16.5](#)(1)(f).

¹⁷ Iowa Code section [15.118](#).

¹⁸ Iowa Code section [99G.34](#).

Enter Agreements and Contracts

The ILA has entered into written agreements with other entities as authorized¹⁹ for the establishment of multistate lotteries. The ILA can enter into written agreements with one or more other states or territories of the United States, one or more political subdivisions of another state or territory of the United States, or any entity lawfully operating a lottery outside the United States for the operation, marketing, and promotion of a joint lottery or joint lottery game.

Subpoena Witnesses and Records

The ILA has also utilized the power granted related to the CEO's authority to subpoena witnesses and require the production of records, paper, or documents pertinent to an inquiry, investigation, or hearing.²⁰

Create Funds

The IEDA has utilized the ability to create funds.²¹ The IEDA has the ability to establish any number of funds, even if those funds are not specifically created or named in the Code or by appropriation. The IEDA has used this several times to establish funds for the purpose of administering various programs assigned to the IEDA. For example, the IEDA has created funds for the Employee Stock Ownership Program (ESOP) as well as the Iowa Energy Center, even though funds were not specifically created by Code or appropriation. Establishing those funds was necessary for the administration of those programs.

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¹⁹ Iowa Code section [99G.21\(2\)\(f\)](#).

²⁰ Iowa Code section [99G.6](#).

²¹ Iowa Code section [15.106A](#).

Economic Development Authority Revenue, Expenses, and FTEs

Class	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019 Est.
Revenue					
Balance Brought Forward (Funds)	\$ 117,442,063	\$ 130,827,028	\$ 139,573,052	\$ 125,138,918	\$ 139,096,363
Adjustment to Balance Forward	214,928	1,250	-	15,798	-
Balance Brought Forward (Approps)	19,241,233	7,403,569	6,443,913	2,217,175	5,868,563
Appropriation	47,838,505	46,651,005	46,101,005	48,063,201	47,851,580
Estimated Revisions	-	54,000	-	-	-
Legislative Reductions	-	-	(700,000)	(10,157,960)	-
Beer Tax	65,380	108,887	109,931	129,933	125,000
Liquor Tax	247,852	320,517	291,889	289,916	250,000
Ind Inc Tax Quarterly	5,750,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Federal Support	118,676,496	90,968,657	77,642,852	63,019,091	74,997,730
Intra State Receipts	11,179,021	18,711,334	14,591,588	8,839,291	20,212,649
Reimbursement from Other Agencies	14,161,903	23,720,625	21,775,033	23,973,168	23,484,100
Interest	597,061	1,037,300	1,286,758	1,754,654	1,232,122
Bonds & Loans	6,149,310	7,636,113	5,439,762	9,214,981	6,057,000
Fees, Licenses & Permits	103,214	168,608	192,066	204,765	239,000
Refunds & Reimbursements	2,268,183	1,597,984	1,188,876	745,947	413,500
Other Sales & Services	520	60	-	-	1,000
Unearned Receipts	904	-	-	-	-
Other	1,744,730	1,540,898	2,638,961	1,464,390	1,533,594
Total Revenue	\$ 345,681,303	\$ 336,747,834	\$ 322,575,687	\$ 280,913,267	\$ 327,362,201
Expenses					
Personal Services-Salaries	\$ (11,119,517)	\$ (11,209,046)	\$ (11,783,181)	\$ (11,001,762)	\$ (11,853,565)
Personal Travel In State	(174,526)	(121,367)	(147,497)	(167,410)	(257,560)
State Vehicle Operation	(28,021)	(24,309)	(26,084)	(26,934)	(30,050)
Depreciation	(31,191)	(27,399)	(36,446)	(36,864)	(37,000)
Personal Travel Out of State	(313,230)	(372,895)	(354,552)	(356,342)	(444,400)
Office Supplies	(291,785)	(344,495)	(327,910)	(277,088)	(254,904)
Facility Maintenance Supplies	-	-	-	(11,154)	(1,000)
Other Supplies	(5,214)	(8,190)	(41,860)	(1,177)	(16,300)
Printing & Binding	(144,351)	(138,106)	(106,311)	(126,519)	(130,950)
Food	(1,135)	-	-	-	-
Postage	(48,843)	(29,988)	(40,106)	(31,276)	(32,050)
Communications	(246,191)	(159,896)	(161,016)	(143,001)	(164,316)
Rentals	(634,823)	(787,311)	(860,792)	(730,882)	(733,346)
Utilities	(1,658)	(1,839)	(12,508)	(1,546)	(2,500)
Professional & Scientific Services	(2,590,977)	(3,779,757)	(3,540,766)	(3,157,045)	(7,269,535)
Outside Services	(107,428)	(78,549)	(229,760)	(342,557)	(279,600)
Intra-State Transfers	(11,179,021)	(18,711,334)	(14,591,588)	(8,839,291)	(25,628,790)
Advertising & Publicity	(5,601,863)	(5,745,456)	(5,906,686)	(5,573,192)	(5,934,000)
Outside Repairs/Service	(11,075)	(5,690)	(12,982)	(17,750)	(19,000)
Attorney General Reimbursements	(104,428)	(100,702)	(101,415)	(100,616)	(101,000)
Reimbursement to Other Agencies	(19,990,037)	(23,829,737)	(39,887,906)	(12,593,557)	(19,651,901)
ITS Reimbursements	(188,734)	(225,482)	(360,088)	(177,827)	(123,500)
Workers Comp. Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	(20,000)
IT Outside Services	(307,690)	(288,787)	(348,852)	(330,596)	(175,400)
Gov Fund Type Transfers - Attorney General Services	-	-	-	-	(1,000)
Gov Fund Type Transfers - Auditor of State Services	-	-	-	-	(1,100)
Gov Fund Type Transfers - Other Agencies Services	(21,252)	(21,358)	-	-	(1,100)
Equipment	(61,699)	(43,054)	(33,572)	(3,924)	(3,000)
Office Equipment	-	-	(54,792)	-	(4,900)
Equipment - Non-Inventory	(3,825)	(661)	(2,172)	(18,024)	(13,100)
IT Equipment	(274,858)	(210,261)	(234,495)	(389,932)	(232,100)
Other Expense & Obligations	(436,415)	(372,811)	(360,304)	(367,909)	(4,958,667)
Interest Expense/Princ/Securities	(39,424)	(142,071)	(104,642)	(65,723)	(107,045)
Licenses	(60)	(580)	(375)	-	(2,100)
Fees	(1,025)	(471)	(1,090)	(928)	(6,403,650)
Refunds-Other	(2,017)	(8,941)	(120)	(6,879)	(19,349)
State Aid	(145,192,282)	(117,627,006)	(106,948,755)	(84,766,252)	(155,104,315)
Aid to Individuals	(69)	-	-	-	-
Balance Carry Forward (Approps)	(7,403,569)	(6,443,913)	(2,217,175)	(5,868,563)	(3,994,433)
Appropriation	(6,000,000)	(6,250,000)	(6,250,000)	(6,250,000)	(6,250,000)
Reversions	(2,296,040)	(63,318)	(2,350,969)	(34,382)	-
Balance Carry Forward (Funds)	(130,827,028)	(139,573,052)	(125,138,918)	(139,096,366)	(77,105,676)
Total Expenses	\$ (345,681,303)	\$ (336,747,834)	\$ (322,575,687)	\$ (280,913,267)	\$ (327,362,202)
Economic Development Authority FTEs	112.36	110.99	110.08	98.58	140.75

Iowa Finance Authority Revenue, Expenses, and FTEs

Class	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019 Est.
Revenue					
Balance Brought Forward (Funds)	\$ 25,577,997	\$ 24,951,089	\$ 24,464,139	\$ 25,934,517	\$ 24,865,504
Balance Brought Forward (Approps)	6,440,284	-	-	-	-
Appropriation	3,658,000	3,658,000	3,658,000	3,658,000	3,658,000
Federal Support	526,823	-	-	-	-
Intra State Receipts	4,456,465	4,982,982	4,001,019	3,800,000	2,634,760
Reimbursement from Other Agencies	10,310,112	7,519,445	7,621,058	9,167,613	6,028,000
Gov Fund Type Transfers - Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	2,880,000
Interest	343,452	361,192	410,631	539,270	304,000
Bonds & Loans	6,778,331	8,047,056	10,691,010	8,754,311	9,051,033
Fees, Licenses & Permits	4,333,188	4,618,886	4,650,192	3,632,927	4,701,000
Refunds & Reimbursements	686,415	412,319	620,457	482,492	500,000
Other	100	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	\$ 63,111,166	\$ 54,550,969	\$ 56,116,507	\$ 55,969,131	\$ 54,622,297
Expenses					
Personal Services-Salaries	\$ (9,696,253)	\$ (9,717,948)	\$ (10,481,635)	\$ (10,511,115)	\$ (10,445,312)
Personal Travel In State	(76,200)	(86,817)	(93,883)	(47,006)	(60,000)
State Vehicle Operation	-	(72)	-	-	(1,000)
Personal Travel Out of State	(81,936)	(63,393)	(68,398)	(63,065)	(80,500)
Office Supplies	(61,701)	(69,827)	(59,763)	(81,579)	(2,935,000)
Printing & Binding	-	-	-	-	(1,000)
Postage	(16,774)	(14,740)	(14,911)	(12,947)	(13,500)
Communications	(58,434)	(58,724)	(63,925)	(65,711)	(75,000)
Professional & Scientific Services	(37,736)	(12,914)	(8,659)	-	-
Outside Services	(27,779)	(5,575)	(42)	(3,291)	(78,733)
Intra-State Transfers	(973,188)	(866,171)	(620,457)	(642,305)	-
Advertising & Publicity	(156)	-	-	-	-
Attorney General Reimbursements	(50,382)	(50,591)	(50,299)	(50,250)	(60,000)
Reimbursement to Other Agencies	(139,450)	(144,750)	(174,841)	(134,118)	(100,000)
ITS Reimbursements	(54,515)	(132,460)	(185,038)	(188,211)	(60,000)
Gov Fund Type Transfers - Attorney General Services	-	-	-	-	(4,000)
Other Expense & Obligations	(8,363,813)	(9,036,620)	(1,247,045)	(3,751,057)	(2,002,593)
Refunds-Other	(705,165)	(412,319)	-	-	-
State Aid	(17,727,568)	(9,351,592)	(17,042,702)	(15,488,589)	(14,709,292)
Appropriation	(62,317)	(62,317)	(62,317)	(62,317)	(62,317)
Reversions	(26,711)	-	(8,075)	(2,066)	-
Balance Carry Forward (Funds)	(24,951,089)	(24,464,139)	(25,934,517)	(24,865,503)	(23,934,050)
Total Expenses	\$ (63,111,166)	\$ (54,550,969)	\$ (56,116,507)	\$ (55,969,131)	\$ (54,622,297)
Iowa Finance Authority FTEs	91.99	88.80	91.69	90.79	88.00

Iowa Lottery Authority Revenue, Expenses, and FTEs

Class	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019 Est.
Revenue					
Balance Brought Forward (Funds)	\$ 9,904,523	\$ 8,183,906	\$ 10,698,752	\$ 6,753,046	\$ 7,014,675
Adjustment to Balance Forward	68	20	78	-	-
Interest	254,883	236,772	236,608	297,291	515,200
Fees, Licenses & Permits	3,800	4,175	3,600	3,850	5,000
Refunds & Reimbursements	1,260	21,774	6,590	5,982	1,500
Sale Of Real Estate	1,540,925	-	-	-	-
Sale Of Equipment & Salvage	-	-	989	303	-
Other Sales & Services	324,814,502	367,034,072	352,078,127	370,769,123	338,301,500
Other	129,340	136,410	141,255	153,770	138,800
Total Revenue	\$ 336,649,301	\$ 375,617,128	\$ 363,166,000	\$ 377,983,365	\$ 345,976,675
Expenses					
Personal Services-Salaries	\$ (10,072,632)	\$ (10,110,679)	\$ (10,515,856)	\$ (10,634,715)	\$ (11,637,508)
Personal Travel In State	(108,016)	(47,234)	(45,454)	(15,289)	(85,000)
State Vehicle Operation	(274,706)	(196,825)	(188,216)	(196,510)	(285,000)
Depreciation	(237,823)	(222,452)	(157,506)	(105,770)	(454,000)
Personal Travel Out of State	(35,914)	(39,818)	(42,671)	(44,577)	(60,000)
Office Supplies	(79,683)	(84,357)	(63,255)	(75,594)	(82,000)
Facility Maintenance Supplies	(17,798)	(14,104)	(10,896)	(65,557)	(18,000)
Other Supplies	(35,546)	(33,644)	(34,256)	(36,970)	(39,000)
Printing & Binding	(6,291)	(8,390)	(3,202)	(10,088)	(20,000)
Food	(1,280)	(1,315)	(1,244)	(780)	(1,000)
Postage	(6,118)	(6,636)	(5,817)	(5,561)	(7,000)
Communications	(274,805)	(263,434)	(253,908)	(170,146)	(215,800)
Rentals	(328,910)	(309,412)	(304,714)	(305,225)	(320,000)
Utilities	(126,902)	(87,942)	(90,824)	(95,757)	(101,000)
Professional & Scientific Services	(6,877,777)	(7,812,774)	(7,521,995)	(8,397,069)	(6,759,191)
Outside Services	(1,316,173)	(1,251,248)	(1,190,842)	(995,618)	(1,189,728)
Intra-State Transfers	(74,517,068)	(88,024,619)	(80,774,727)	(87,096,200)	(71,118,023)
Advertising & Publicity	(6,762,057)	(6,875,657)	(6,575,468)	(7,171,034)	(13,537,000)
Outside Repairs/Service	(142,057)	(174,841)	(126,713)	(105,640)	(136,200)
Attorney General Reimbursements	(119,061)	(120,260)	(119,208)	(121,674)	(130,000)
Auditor of State Reimbursements	(70,653)	(76,393)	(82,495)	(90,274)	(100,000)
Reimbursement to Other Agencies	(228,911)	(233,435)	(226,181)	(228,500)	(276,000)
ITS Reimbursements	(105,400)	(122,421)	(117,021)	(94,977)	(125,000)
Equipment	(58,991)	(67,442)	(1,003,673)	(33,508)	(1)
Office Equipment	(151,276)	(5,165)	-	-	-
Equipment - Non-Inventory	(195,103)	(203,998)	(837,675)	(248,125)	(269,999)
IT Equipment	(222,612)	(505,144)	(193,321)	(590,307)	(474,200)
Claims	(198,909,568)	(220,521,481)	(219,058,227)	(226,503,975)	(204,824,000)
Other Expense & Obligations	(21,036,244)	(23,805,836)	(23,770,365)	(24,280,744)	(22,746,100)
Inventory	(3,098,266)	(3,746,533)	(3,093,978)	(3,245,561)	(3,947,250)
Interest Expense/Princ/Securities	(3,568)	-	-	-	-
Licenses	(255)	(335)	(420)	(345)	(500)
Fees	(8,652)	(2,770)	(1,980)	(2,600)	(2,500)
Refunds-Other	(368)	-	(845)	-	(1,000)
Capitals	(3,034,910)	58,217	-	-	-
Balance Carry Forward (Funds)	(8,183,906)	(10,698,752)	(6,753,046)	(7,014,675)	(7,014,675)
Total Expenses	\$ (336,649,301)	\$ (375,617,128)	\$ (363,166,000)	\$ (377,983,365)	\$ (345,976,675)
Iowa Lottery Authority FTEs	108.85	107.79	108.44	106.82	112.00

Iowa Economic Development Authority Cumulative Funding Data by Program

Program	# Projects	Sum of Capital Investment	Sum of Total Direct Funding Awarded	Sum of Tax Benefits Awarded	Sum of Total Contracted Jobs	Sum of Total Project Cost at Project Completion
100% Component	27	\$ 169,521,171	\$ 9,145,100	\$ 13,618,746	\$ 2,094	\$ 162,817,667
130% Component	76	2,613,033,148	28,181,900	156,801,290	4,318	1,412,429,283
Community Economic Betterment Account	128	667,018,048	38,999,000	22,091,567	7,249	503,625,584
-----	1	1,632,500	775,000	-	149	-
Direct Financing						
Disaster Recovery Component	7	9,725,783	1,495,000	-	285	9,697,853
Economic Development Set-Aside	46	133,958,141	9,367,850	4,743,724	2,565	118,056,697
-----	167	3,589,122,665	19,739,500	276,354,541	8,111	4,996,837,532
Enterprise Zone						
Entrepreneurial Component	13	10,156,271	2,375,000	536,204	78	15,399,078
Entrepreneurial Ventures Assistance	40	15,750,888	4,280,000	-	532	26,485,247
-----	8	3,757,200	625,000	-	193	-
Entrepreneurial Ventures Assistance Financial Assistance						
Grow Iowa Values Fund	19	333,280,000	54,638,561	35,199,325	4,884	756,757,364
Grow Iowa Values Fund Infrastructure Component	8	27,389,818	3,731,854	-	-	28,144,362
-----	412	20,174,770,817	67,770,400	938,504,934	28,109	6,735,420,922
High Quality Jobs Program						
Infrastructure Component	3	107,140,000	14,000,000	4,818,400	1,638	20,174,074
Loan and Credit Guarantee	7	1,900,000	3,316,250	-	21	-
-----	6	17,142,900	951,000	165,617	187	21,693,739
Modernization						
New Capital Investment Program	41	399,895,792	2,172,750	25,531,476	2,439	565,281,503
New Jobs and Income Program	10	651,049,449	1,600,000	75,207,029	588	639,167,498
-----	11	-	1,375,000	-	-	4,299,210
Opportunities and Threats						
Physical Infrastructure Assistance Program	27	528,208,938	49,509,351	51,111,985	6,357	389,063,564
Public Facilities Set Aside	1	181,000	82,500	-	25	142,242
-----	21	91,553,890	-	2,174,406	853	17,677,946
Targeted Jobs						
Value-added Agricultural Products and Process Financial Assistance Program	63	1,102,954,262	13,843,900	67,247,915	1,000	492,364,881
-----	23	304,174,890	15,349,000	13,137,100	503	88,590,262
Value-Added Agriculture Component						
Grand Total	1,167	\$ 30,953,317,571	\$ 343,323,916	\$ 1,687,244,259	\$ 72,178	\$ 17,004,126,507